## **SCHLEY'S FLAG LIEUTENANT** DEFENDS HIS COMMANDER.

Every Movement in Cienfuegos and Santiago Campaigns Approved by Lieutenant Commander Sears-Point-Blank Denial of Testimony Offered by Other Witnesses in the Case.

THOUGHT THE ENEMY WAS TRYING TO RAM THE BROOKLYN.

### SUMMARY OF NEW EVIDENCE FOR DEFENSE

BEFORE THE SCHLEY COURT OF INQUIRY. .

The story of Commodore Schley's movements before Cienfuegos and in the . ight off Santiago was told yesterday before the Naval Court of Inquiry by Lieutenant Commander James H. Sears, who was Commodore Schley's Flag ◆ Lieutenant in the Spanish War. The Lieutenant Commander detailed the movements of the squadron, and substantiated in every important detail the testimo ny of Captain Cook, submitted the previous day. He testified that in the fight off Santiago he thought one of the Spanish ships was trying to ram the Brooklyn and had so informed Commodore Schley. He told of the report of the engagement that had been written by the Commodore, but had not been sent, having • been supplanted by the massage of Admiral Sampson. He denied that, in the . execution of the Brooklyn's "loop." there was any serious danger of a collision

with the Texas. The other witnesses of the day were the pilot, Nunez, and Captain Cook, •

"Now, coming to Clenfuegos, give us the

principal incidents that took place while

the fleet lay off Clenfuegos and especially

an incident with which you are familiar

"The Adula arrived off the port there and

was boarded at first under orders from Commodore Schley by the Castine, and aft-erward Captain Barry of the Castine had

made his report to the Commodore, the Commodore sent one of the officers of the Brooklyn aboard her. After he had re-turned and made report, the Commodore di-

rected me to go aboard the Adula and see if I could contrive some manner of induc-ing the captain of the Adula, an English-

man, to put himself out a little to tell us

something of what was going on inside Cienfuegos. The captain said, of course, he would be very glad to do it, as he was

oming under some authority from our fleet a Jamaica. He suggested that when he

came out the next day we should bring him

to with a shot that, any one observing it from shore would see that he was acting under force and that anybody who could speak Spanish could find out all they

pleased from the refugees she had on board."

into the port? Was there an understand-ing with you?"
"That he was to come out the next day, and

it would be possible for us to get that in-formation; in fact, that it would be very

The witness also stated that Commodore Schley had told him that Captain McCalla had brought a code of signals for communi-

cation with the insurgents on shore near

Describing the blockade of Clenfuegos.

Commander Sears said that it had been maintained from one to four miles out, and that the Dupont was stationed inside, with

instructions to keep close in to the mouth

of the harbor and maintain careful watch,

to the westward of north, not on her regu-lar heading, which was about northeast by

north. The engines had been started by the time I got on deck, and she was gaining way and swinging toward the enemy. The first vessel, which proved to be the flag-ship Maria Teresa, came out. She was di-

rectly on our bearing from the entrance to

"As the ship swung toward the Teresa

"As the ship swung toward the Teresa, she swung slowly around. To me the Teresa appeared to not hold an exactly steady course, and the helm of our ship was eased one way or the other to keep our ram pointing toward the Teresa. The Teresa turned squarely toward the westward and as she did so I got a view of the next ship following in her wake. It was my observation that the Brooklyn was

the southward of the Teresa's wake and followed her, and then it was generally re-marked on the tower bridge they were all

going to try to escape to the westward.
"Just about the time the Viscaya turned,
Yeoman Ellis, who was a trained observer

with the stadimeter, came to me on the platform and said that his stadimeter

platform and said that his stadimeter showed 500 yards to the Viscaya. I im-mediately took an especial look at the Vis-caya with that in mind, and my judgment confirmed the stadimeter. I said to the Commodore: 'I think we are about our tactical diameter from that ship now,' and he said, 'I think so, too, or we are.' Then

he said, 'I think so, too, or we are.' Then the order was 'Hard a-port!' I am not positive who gave that order. I think the Commodore said, 'Hard a-port,' and Captain Cook, 'It is hard a-port.' The helm was kept hard a-port, and the ship swung rapidly in her turning circle. When the order was given, 'Hard a-port!' I looked at the next vessel in our fleet—the Texas—and, in my judgment, we were completely clear of her, and as we turned we passed well clear of her.

"After the turn was completed, we found

ourselves abreast or perhaps a little abaft the beam of the leading Spanish ship, with

a slowly converging course toward the lead-ing ship. It is my impression we held a very straight course. The navigator was trying to maintain this course, to keep her

guns to bear to the best range. The Oregon was astern of us and the Texas astern of her. The Viscaya began to blaze up, and she turned in toward shore. The Commodore spoke of the advisability of signaling

dore spoke of the advisability of signaling through the Oregon to the Texas to stay by the Viscaya, when she turned in and insure her surrender, but after a moment's thought he said: 'Philip will know enough to look out for that,' and then we proceeded. We were increasing our speed as rapidly as the fires could be forced, and, after the Viscaya had gone in, we continued the chare after the Colon.

after the Viscaya had gone in, we continued the chase after the Colon. After we began to gain upon the Colon, the Commodore directed the Oregon to try her guns at her. Then the Oregon and the Brooklyn fired deliberately at the Colon. After our fire she began to waver in toward the shore. Her course was unsettled, and the Commodore said he thought she had enough of it, and was looking for a soft spot to lie upon, which proved to be the case."

THOUGHT THE ENEMY WAS TRYING TO RAM THE BROOKLYN.

the port.

"Did he come out the next day?"

"He did not."

With that understanding did they go

the coming in of the Adula."

who appeared to make corrections of their testimony. 

Washington, Oct. 15 .- Only one new witness was heard in detail by the Schley Court of Inquiry to-day. This was Lieutenant Commander James H. Sears, who was Admiral Schley's Flag Lieutenant during the Spanish War. He gave a detailed ing the Spanish War. He gave a detailed | SCHEME TO GET FACTS account of the entire Cuban campaign. | ABOUT CIENFUEGOS. including the brief slege of Clenfuegos, the retrograde movement of the Flying Squadron in search of coal, the blockade of Santiago, the reconnoissance of the Santiago shore batteries and the bombardment of the Cristobal Colon May 31 and the battle off Santiago July 3, when Cervera's fleet was destroyed. He placed the distence out of the blockading line at Cienfuegos at from one to four miles and at Santiago at from three to six miles. He expressed the opinion that in the battle of July 3 it had been the Viscaya's intention sed the eninion that in the battle of to ram the Brooklyn.

While Commander Sears was on the stand, Captain Lemly asked his age, but the court, after quite a prolonged consulta-tion in retirement, decided that the question was not admissable. It held, however, that the time of service could be inquired

duction of a brief report of the battle of July 3, which Commodore Schley prepared for transmission to the Secretary of the Navy. It was stated that Commander Sears had taken this dispatch ashore to be cabled to the Secretary, but that it never had reached that official. The dispatch was ruled out on the ground that, as it was not received, it was not an official communication. It was not read in the courtroom,

"The Secretary of the Navy Washington: Spanish squadron came out of Santiago Harbor this morning, July 3, at 9:30, and were all captured or destroyed in a running fight to the westward of about three and one-half hours. Very few casualties in our fleet; Elis, chief yeoman, killed, and man wounded on the Brooklyn. Reports from other ships not yet in. The mmander-in-chief now superintending transfer of prisoners from the Cristobal Colon, which surrendered to the Brooklyn and Oregon at 1:15 p. m. About 1,000 prisoners in all, including Spanish Admiral. Victory complete; details later.

"SCHLEY." (Signed) Captain Cook was recalled, and in response to a question by Captain Lemly made an additional statement concerning the retrograde movement of the Flying Equadron, May 25 to May 28. He also said, answer to a question by the Court, that Commodore Schley during the battle of July 3 was "cool, brave and enthusiastic. I cannot imagine any conduct in battle

more admirable."
PILOT NUNEZ
CORRECTS HIS TESTIMONY.

Eduaourdo Nunez, the Cuban pilot, was among those who were called to correct former testimony. He added to his statement of yesterday that he had seen the Brooklyn firing on May 31, the day of the bombardment of the Colom, whereas, the records show that that vessel was at that time coaling and did not participate in the engagement. He also made a correction in his former statement concerning his conhis former statement concerning his con-versation with Commodore Schley on first wersation with Commodore Schiey on list meeting him. His corrected statement of that incident was presented by his interpre-fer in written form and read, as follows: "During the conversation I had with Com-modore Schiey I said, not that the water

was not deep enough, but that in accordance with the information I have had in Kingssica, in regard to the dir of the Spanish ships, they were of such a large size that they could not get in the harbor in consideration of the narrowness of the channel, and the quick turn they had make at the 'Diamond Shoal,' in front of the entrance, and I still believe that ves-sels of such size cannot enter Santiago, not being under the most favorable conditions reather. I also was asked by Admiral ley if I thought his flagship could enter harbor, and I answered him that I did not consider it advisable for the conditions ed, and before there were no to mark the channel, for the Span-s had picked them up to prevent the rican fleet from coming inside the port,

American fleet from coming inside the port, and besides that, they had many torpedo lines across the entrance."

Lieutenant Commander Sears followed Nunes. Mr. Rayner questioned him, saying at the beginning of the examination that he would ask him concerning the points of the precept, and requesting that replies should be as concise as possible. Mr. Sears said that, when the Flying Squadron arrived off Cientuegos, he knew nothing of a code of signals for communication with the Cuban insurgents. Questioned concerning the McCalla memoranda, he said it had been brought to Commodore Schley by the Hawk and by no other vessel, to his knowledge.

Commander Sears gave a detailed account of the encounter with the British steamer Adula, the examination on this point being

### HEART DISEASE.

orense of Heart Trouble.

poor digestion.

Real organic disease is incurable, but not one case in a hundred of heart trouble is

so close relation between heart trouble poor digestion is because both organs outrolled by the same great nerves, the athetic and Pneumogastric. inother way, also, the heart is affected of form of poor disastion which cause In another way, also, the heart is affected by the form of poor digestion, which causes gas and fermentation from half-digested food. There is a feeling of oppression and heaviness in the chest, caused by pressure of the distensed stomach on the heart and lungs, interfering with their action, hence arises papitation and short breath. Poor digestion also poisons ... the blood, making it thin and watery, which irritates and weakens the heart.

The most sensible treatment for heart trouble is to improve the digestion and to insure the prompt assimilation of food.

This can be done by the regular use after meals of some safe, pleasant and effective digestive preparation, like Stuart's Dispepsia Tablets, which may be found at most drug stores, and which contain valuable, harmless digestive elements in a pleasant, convenient form.

It is safe to say that the regular, persistent use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at most lime will cure any form of stomach trouble except causer of the stomach.

Full-sized package of these tablets sold by draggists at 80 cents. Little book on stom-

of it, and was looking for a soft spot to lie upon, which proved to be the case."

When Mr. Sears had concluded his Gescription of the battle, Mr. Rayner acked him if Commodore Schley had given him a dispatch to be sent to the Navy Department making a report of the battle. The witness replied in the affirmative. Admiral Dewey then asked if this dispatch had been sent, and was informed by Mr. Rayner that it had not been forwarded to the department, although it had been taken to the cable office. The Court decided that

as the dispatch had not reached the de- ollect whether 'cease fire' was made or partment it could not appear.
"Suppose it was not Commodore Schley's fault that the dispatch was not forward-

ed?" asked Mr. Rayner.
To this inquiry Admiral Dewey 1-sponded: "You can't ask questions of the Court.
We are not in the witness box. Commodore Schley's report is in evidence, and COMMODORE SCHLEY'S BEARING AS SEEN BY HIS FRIEND.

Mr. Rayner questioned the witness again concerning his association with Lieutenant Commander Potts on the Massachusetts, and asked if he had heard the Commodore say, on the occasion of the Colon reconols say, on the occasion of the Coion reconorsance, anything in the presence of Mr. Potts concerning the conspicuousness of the uniforms of the omeets as they seed on the turret during the firing of the enemy's batteries. The witness replied in the nega-

In reply to a question, Commander Sears said he had been with Commodore Schley five engagements, all told. He was then isked as to the bearing of that officer under fire, and replied; "His bearing to me was a model for anybody, worthy of emulation at all times. Under fire his faculties, if it was possible, seemed to be clearer, and ne seemed to be more in possession of them than at any other time.

"Was he in any state of excitement?"
"Not the slightest,"
"Was he cool and calm?"

"How about points of danger-would he get away from them, or did he expose himself to them?" "He was always putting himself in exposed positions. I requested him many times not to expose himself, as it was use-

"Absolutely."

less to do so.' Judge Advocate Lemly conducted the cross-examination of the witness, who said cross-examination of the witness, who said that Commodore Schley had discussed the coal situation freely with him, and that when the retrograde movement was begun the Fexas had only a little more than enough coal to carry her to the nearest coaling station. He had, he said, been averse to the westward movement, but Mr. Hayner suggested that such a course of inquiry wound open the doors to a wide range of inquiry. He did not believe that the criticism of a junior officer, if made, should affect the Commodore. The witness continued by saying that he had probably had as many as half a dozen conversations with the Commodore concerning the return, but he could not give the particulars of those talks. He had, at Commodore Schley's instance, made the signal for the move westward. Asked about the range given for the firing of the American guns on May 31. Mr. Sears said he had given it at 7,000 yards, under direction of Commodore Schley. Asked if he had had any conversation with Commodore Schley concerning that range, he replied in the negative.

"Did you not state otherwise in the ward-room of the Massachusetts?" Mr. Lemly asked.

"That question is inadmissible," said Adthat Commodore Schley had discussed the

asked.
"That question is inadmissible," said Admiral Dewey, before the witness could reply, "unless Commodore Schley was pres-

captain Lemiy and Mr. Hanna contended for the admissibility of the question, and Mr. Rayner conceded that it was proper on cross-examination for the purpose of impeachment. The Court then allowed it to go in, and Captain Lemiy asked more specifically than before, saying: "I want to know if you did not state otherwise with regard to that range in the wardroom of the Massachusetts on the day of the action of May 31 than you have stated here; that is, you have stated nere you have said nothing about it."

is, you have stated nere you have said noth-ing about it."
"I have no recollection of stating anything else," replied the witness.
"Are you positive?"
"I am positive."
"Now, refresh your memory. I ask if you did not say in the wardroom of the Massa-chusetts 'For God's sake, don't discourage him. It is all we have been able to do to work him up to this,' or words to that ef-fect?"

fect?"
"No: I never said anything of the kind," replied the witness.
In reply to further questions the witness said that, while no conclusion could be reached from the signal fires on shore at Santiago on July 2, that the Spanish fleet was perparing to escape, yet the situation was so tense that Commodore Schely felt something unusual was going to occur. The court then took recess for luncheon.

MORE DETAILS ABOUT
THE RETROGRADE MOVEMENT.

ago, the witness said that it had been maintained at varying distances of from three to six miles, to suit the commander-THE RETROGRADE MOVEMENT. THE RETROGRADE MOVEMENT.

The afternoon session began with the recall of Captain Cook for the purpose of correcting the testimony given by him yesterday. Judge Advocate Lemly asked him the following question: "What conversation, if any, dia you have with Commodore Schley about the retrograde movement, either before or after the signals were made and the order given on May 25 to return to Key West?" in-chief. In thick weather and at night the July 3. After stating the preliminary incidents, he said: "I was in my room when I heard the cry of the executive officer, 'Clear ship for action!' I knew what that 'Clear ship for action!' I knew what that meant, and ran to the qurterdeck. I looked aloft to see if the prescribed signal, 'Enemy is escaping,' was up, and saw that it was. I met the Commodore on the quarterdeck. He directed the signal, 'Clear ship for action,' followed by the signal to close in, all of which were made. From my position I had a good view of the entrance. Our ship was heading at the time, I should say,

fore or after the signals were made and the order given on May 25 to return to Key West?

"As near as I recollect the circumstances there was a conversation, after the message had been brought to me, that signal had been made Bound for Key West by Yucatan Channel. I did not understand the signal and went in to see the Commodore about it. I asked him what the signal meant, and he said that he must coal the ships; that he must seek some place to coal them, and that he was going toward Key West until he could find an opportunity to coal from the collier, and if he did not find he must be near a coal base to keep the ships coaled. I made some remark concerning the weather conditions; that I thought they would be more favorable later. He said 'Until they are and until I am able to coal from the collier I must keep within striking distance of coal.' I said that I recognized that he felt the responsibility as no one else could, and that it was a serious question. He answered that he recognized that fact, but that he must act in accordance with his judgment, whether right or wrong; that personal consideration was of no account when the safety of the fleet was to be considered. That is about all I recoilect."

The Court: "Please state what was the conduct and bearing of Commodore Schley during the battle of July 3. The answer to this question previously given by you does not refer specifically to this date."

The Court: "Please state what was the conduct and bearing of Commodore Schley during the battle of July 3. The answer to this question previously given by you does not refer specifically to this date."

The Republic of the fleet was to be considered. The ships of the electice led to Monday, November II.

The picn is to bond the city for \$25,000 for buying the present plant or for erecting a new one, and will be bitterly opposed by some new one, and will be bitterly opposed to the wet. The buying the price of

the next ship following in her wake. It was my observation that the Brooklyn was then held up to meet the second ship approaching. Of course, we ported helm.

"The second ship passed in the wake of the first one, and I said to the Commodore that it looked as if the second one was going to try and ram us. He, I think, assented. At any rate, the Brooklyn was held toward her, and she appeared to me to be uncertain in her course. The Brooklyn was handled by the Captain and Quartermaster. She turned after she had passed the southward of the Teresa's wake and enthusiastic from the beginning to the end of the action.

Mr. Rayner: "Was Commodore Schley's position on the Brooklyn on the day of the battle one of danger?"

"Yes, as much as any one on board. He was in the open all the time."

By the Court: "How far was the Colon from the Brooklyn when the turn to starboard was completed?"

"Two thousand yards, or 2,500 yards."

SCHLEY'S SIGNALS IN THE FIGHT OFF SANTIAGO.

SCHLEY'S SIGNALS IN
THE FIGHT OFF SANTIAGO.
When the Court concluded its questions
Captain Cook withdrew and Lieutenant
Commander Sears continued his recital of
the details of the Santiago campaign, being
under cross-examination. The examination
was conducted by Mr. Hanna. Speaking of
the arrival of the Hawk at Clentuegos with
dispatches on May 23, witness referred
again to the McCalla memoranda, which
stated there was a good landing place thirteen miles from Clentuegos, but he said in
reply to questions that no effort had been
made prior to the arrival of Captain McCalla on the 24th to find this landing place.
Continuing, the witness said that instructions were given immediately after Captain McCalla's report that the Spaniards
were not at Clentuegos to proceed to Santiago. He had not heard that the Commodore had other intentions than to leave
forthwith, and he knew nothing of an alleged letter written on that date by Commodore Schley saying he would not leave
until the 25th, the next day.

The Court usked a number of questions of
the witness, which, with the answers, were
as follows:

"Were you present when Captain Cotton
delivered dispatches to Commodore Schley
off Santiago?"

"I met the Captain at the gangway, but
whether he gave the dispatches to the Commodore then I cannot say."

"If you heard those dispatches read, or
read them yourself, please state their purport."

"The dispatch he brought, I think, contained the most position in the con-

"The dispatch he brought, I think, contained the most positive information we had had that the enemy were in Santiago. I remember that dispatch as being the first

had had that the enemy were in Santiago. I remember that dispatch as being the first information of any positiveness that we had had since leaving Ceinfuegos. I could identify the dispatch if I saw it."

"What orders, if any, were signaled to the squadron by the Brooklyn from the time the Spanish squadron appeared coming out until the Colon ran ashore?"

"The prescribed signal was that the Spanish fleet was escaping. The next signal was, 'Clear ship for action'; the next signal was, 'Clear ship for action'; the next signal was, 'Close in."

"There was a signal when the Viscaya was hopelessly out of it for the Oregon to cease nring. The next signal was to the Oregon to open fire with 13-inch guns. There were signals then made between the Oregon and Brooklyn. When the Oregon would fire we would notify her of the fall of her shells. When we fired the Oregon notified us. Then, upon approach of the New York, when she was observed, signal was made, I think, to the Texas, to be repeated, notifying the commander-in-chief that we had won a great victory."

"Were these signals arranged and these orders obeyed by the ships of the squadron?"

"The orders were obeyed. I do not know whether the signals were answered or not. I could not see. Later signals, those that had nothing to do with the squadron at the end of the battle, were all arranged."

"What signals were made to the Flying Squadron by Commodore Schley on May 31 regarding the movement of the ships."

"The range at which we were to fire was signaled, also the ships. I do not rec-

"Did you observe the turn of the Brook-lyn from the time the helm was put hard aport until she headed to the westward on a course parallel to that of the Spanish vessels?"

vessels?"
"I did."
"Did the Brooklyn turn steadily and rapidly, and through all points, or did she head longer on some points than on others?"

idly, and through an points than on others?"

"From the time the Viscaya turned to westward nearer us than the Teresa, the turn was complete, and the helm was not touched from my observation. It was a complete turn at the speed we had."

The Judge Advocate: "Do you know which of the vessels on July 2 first hoisted the signal 'Enemy escaping,"

"I do not know of my own observation. The report was the lowa got it up first."

"That was the alarm signal to be holsted, not as an order, but as a general alarm or warning to the fleet?"

"That was in the orders of the commander-in-chief."

"It does not appear before the court as evidence that there was a signal directing the Oregon to open fire with 13-inch guns. Can you point out where a record of that can be found?"

"No, unless it is in the Brooklyn's signal book."

"Can you state as to the time this signal."

"No, unless it is in the Brooklyn's signal book."

"Can you state as to the time this signal was made, whether the Oregon had before that time not used her 13-inch guns?"

"I cannot."

"Do you recollect the signal at 2:03 p. m. on May 31 from the Massachusetts to the squadron, 'Don't go in any closer?"

"I do not recollect the signal."

"Do you know whether the Brooklyn crossed the bow of the Texas?"

"She did not."

By the Court: "Did the vessels close up July 3 in obedience to the signal made from the Brooklyn, or was there a standing order for them to close up in case the enemy was seen attempting to escape?"

"There was a standing order that if the enemy attempted to escape, the squadron must close in and destroy it, or words to that effect."

When the Court concluded its questions that effect."
When the Court concluded its questions Commander Sears was excused and the court adjourned for the day.

### LOCATING MISSOURI TROOPS.

Commissioners Visit Scene of the Vicksburg Siege and Battle.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL Vicksburg, Miss., Oct. 15.—The Missouri-Vicksburg Park Commissioners visited the old battlefield to-day. The Federals were headed by Captain Rigby, the Federal mem ber of the local commission, while General S. D. Lee headed the Confederates, The Federals located and marked the posi-

The Federals located and marked the positions of the Seventeenth Army Corps and one-half of the Fifteenth Regiment. There are yet several regiments and one battalion to be located and marked.

The Confederate commissioners had Engineer Betts with them and succeeded in staking out all but two positions of their men during the siege. The commission will probably not get away before Thursday morning. Vicksburg citizers will tender them a reception to-morrow.

### WORLD'S FAIR COMMISSIONERS.

Governor Davis Names Additional Honorary Members.

Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 15.-Governor Davis to-day appointed the following honorary World's Fair Commissioners for Mon-

orary World's Fair Commissioners for Monroe County:

T. J. Brickell, Joe Scholem, C. B. Labelle, C.
F. Greenlee, Walter St. Clair, Frank Andrews,
Henry Goldman, T. H. Jackson, I. T. Andrews,
W. T. Hudson, Brinkley: R. F. Melwee, W. L.
Jeffries, Ike Hondl, A. J. Carter, J. B. Moore,
James Engle, W. B. Galloway, H. S. Mallhewsman, O. G. Hussell, Jonas Grace, George Schurzler, Clarendon; W. E. Spencer, P. C. Ewan,
Henry McGill, Camden; W. F. Branch, N. L.
Mayo, Rudoiph Abramson, P. C. Mayo, Holly
Grove; J. D. Davis, Raymond; W. C. Brown,
J. C. Weldeman, J. C. Palmer, Blackton; R. E.
Johnson, F. J. Robinson, Indian Bay; R. T.
Lambert, Lamberton; E. W. Malone, O. T. Holloway, Clarendon; W. J. Hall, Holly Grove,

### FOR MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP. Mexico, Mo., Will Vote on Proposi-

tion at Special Election.

Mexico, Mo., Oct. 15.-The Mexico City Council, at a meeting held last night, decided to submit a proposition for city ownership of the electric light plant to the

and dislocated.

—St. Paul's Evangelical Church at Brockmeler, west of Edwardsville, observed its annual mission feast yesterday. Addresses were made by the Reverend Christian Bendikeit of Collinsdille, who spoke on "Foreign Missions"; by the Reverend Frederick Eggen of Hamel, on "Home Missions," and by the Reverend Jacob Hauck of Monroe, Mo. Sister Christians, Sister Sophia and Sister Margaretha of the Evangelical Deaconess Home, St. Louis, and Mrs. Henry Koeng of the Protestant Orphans Home, St. Louis, and Mrs. Lended the exercises.

—Charles and Thomas Judy of Edwardsville. ag of the Protestant Orphans Rome, St. Louis, alteided the exercises.

—Charles and Thomas Judy of Edwardsville went to St. Louis this week to join the West End football eleven.

—Doctor H. T. Wharff attended the Virchow celebration and banquet of St. Louis physicians at the St. Nicholas Hotel last night.

—Mr. William Herman and Miss Lena Schroeder, both of Edwardsville, were married yester-day morning at St. Boniface's Church by the Reverend J. D. Metzler. Last night Mr. Charles Daech and Miss Lilliam Werner were married by Justice Geo. Barraclough,

—The Reverend Father O'Reilley, pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church, is attending the Eucharistic Congress in St. Louis.

—Corductor Sam Ashe has returned to his run on the Illinois Terminal after a short vacation.

Appointed Assistant Pastor.

The Right Reverend James Ryan, Bishop of Alton, announced vesterday that the Reverend Father J. Fennessey had been appointed assistant pastor of SS. Peter and Paul's Cathedral, this city, to succeed the Reverend Father M. J. O'Connor, who has been transferred to Mattoon. The Reverend Father Fennessey is a graduate of Carlow College at Carlow, Ireland, and was but recently ordained to the prisethood.

Big Price for Apples.

Alexander Pitt of Jerseyville yesterday sold his apple orchard at Fern Ridge, west of Fieldon, to Hoxie & Co., of St. Paul. The orchard consisted of five acres, and brought \$1.000. Some of the apples brought \$4 a barrel on the trees. The orchard, for its size, was claimed by experts to have been the finest in the United States.

School Bond Issue Carries. The proposition to issue \$0,000 worth of bonds to erect a new High School in Alton was carried yesterday by a majority of 14. Only one-third of a vote was cast.

Marriage Licenses.
Marriage licenses issued in Believille yesharringe licenses issued in believing yesterday were to:
Phillip Reuss, 5. Caspers, Ill., and Elizabeth
Wellmuenster, 2. Darmstadt.
Frank S. Bates, 5. Zanesville, O., and Clara
C. Saudier, 21. Perryville, Mo.
Maniv W. Mann, 22. St. Louis, and Anna Gertrude Selma Maule, 15. St. Louis.

### CURED OF ASTHMA. After 35 Years of Suffering.

It will be gratifying to Asthmatic readers to learn that an absolute cure has at last been discovered by Dr. Rudolph Schiffmann. That the remedy is an effectual one cannot be doubted after persual of such testimony as that of C. W. Van Antwerp, Fulton, N. Y.. who says: "Your remedy (Schiffmann's Asthma Cure) is the best I ever used, I bought a package of our druggist and tried it and one box entirely cured me of asthma, and I have not had it since. I can now go to bed and sleep all night with perfect comfort, which I have not done before for 35 years, and I thank you for the health that I now enjoy. I hope that you will publish this letter, that others may searn of its weederful wishes."



# TROLLY CAR **KIDNEYS**

Trolly cars are hard on the kidneys.

The delicate little filters of the blood were never intended to stand so much jarring and jolting-

It's little wonder they rebel-Little wonder that business men and women who ride much in street cars are constantly having trouble with their backs-

Little wonder that bad backs have come to be almost a universal com-

Yet bad backs can be cured-Every form of kidney trouble down to the

first stages of Bright's Disease can be cured-Is being cured every day right here in St. Louis by

## DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

Want proof of it?-What better could there be than the testimony of St. Louis men and women; Hundreds of them here who have been cured-men and women whose straightforward statements carry conviction with them.

Read what this man says:

Mr. Jacob Wolfe, Carpenter of 123 North Ninth Street, Third Ward, says: "When I first came to St. Louis there was not a bridge across the river, there was only a ferry. I heiped to build the Courthouse over forty years ago, and worked on nearly all the old buildings in the city. There was not a railroad in St. Louis, so a word or two from me to my many friends and acquaintances should carry considerable more weight than if I lived, say in the New England States. Mrs. Wolfe and I have had more than one attack of backache. Mine was not remarkably severe, but it was annoving. Noticing Doan's Kidney Pills advertised at 'Wolff-Wilson's,' corner Sixth and Washington avenue, induced me to go there for a box, and Mrs. Wolfe and I commenced the treatment. If it had not performed absolutely what it promised, if the action of the pills was not a long way ahead of anything we ever used, I would be the last resident of St. Louis to publicly recommend them."

Doan's Kidney Pills are for sale at all drug stores. Soc a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

## THE EAST SIDE.

## EAST ST. LOUIS POLICE HAVE PRINCE EDWARDS

Negro Detective Helped Run Down the Murderer of Louisiana Planter.

Prince Edwards, a negro, was arrested by Sergeant Thomas Walsh of East St. Louis esterday on a charge of murder. He is occused of killing James G. Foster, 2 prominent Louisiana planter, and brotherin-law of the Governor of Louisiana, on June 12 of this year. His capture was ef-

fected by a negro detective, who followed him all over the country.

Edwards, so it is alleged, was employed by Foster and on being reprimanded for a dereliction of duty, he shot his employer. He made his escape, although it is said that armed posses accurate for that armed posses scoured the country for

Frank Brown, a negro detective, to locate Edwards if possible. Yesterday the black letective called at the East St. Louis Po lice Station, and placing his credentials and information before Sergeant Walsh, soon convinced him that he was regularly emconvinced him that he was regularly em-ployed by the society he claimed to repre-sent. Officer Waish accompanied the de-tective and found Edwards. Edwards ex-pressed surprise at his arrest, and when asked to make a statement, refused to say a word. Efforts on the part of the police to secure a statement from the negro were unsuccessful. The authorities at Shreveport have been communicated with.

ANDREW TOUCHETTE IS DEAD

Veteran Justice of the Peace at Andrew Touchette, Justice of the Peace and saloonkeeper of Centerville Station Township, died at his home early yesterday morning, aged 65 years.

Justice Touchette had held his office since 1873, and had also conducted his saloon business since that time. He could dispense either justice or drinks over his bar.

The funeral will be held this morning. The body will be buried in Millstadt Cemetery.

CLOSE CALL FOR DEPUTY SHERIFF. Jerry J. Kane Was the Target for Tom Lewis's Bullets.

Deputy Sheriff Jerry J. Kane of East St.
Louis was the target for three pistol builets
yesterday afternoon fired by Tom Lewis
of Winstanley Fark. The poor marksmanship of Lewis alone saved Sheriff Kane's
life, for he was very close to Lewis when
the latter fired.

Lewis is a saloonkeeper, and Mr. Kane had occasion to enter the saloon to serve some subpoenas. While in the saloon several men became involved in a fight. Mr. Kane endeavored to separate them and roused the ire of Lewis. The latter drew a big revolver, and, aiming at the Deputy Sheriff, fired three shots. Mr. Kane dodged out the door and hurried downtown, where he secured a warrant for the arrest of Lewis on a charge of assault with intent to kill. He then went back to the saloon and made the arrest. Lewis would not talk about the affair. He was held without bond at the police station.

Boy Burned by Scalding Water.

Eddie Welch, 6 years old, of No. 462

North Fifth street, East St. Louis, was playing near a tub of scalding water yesterday morning when the tub tipped and the contents splashed over him. Doctor Househ, who was called, said that the boy's injuries were serious.

Marriage Licenses.

Marriage licenses issued in East St. Louis yesterday were to:

J. Clyde Reader, aged 25. East St. Louis; Miss Marry S. Free. 18. East St. Louis.

Marry S. Free. 18. East St. Louis.

W. W. Whiteside, aged 25. East Carondelet; Miss Victoria Russell, 21. East Carondelet; Mrs. Cro. A. Whe. aged 28. East Carondelet; Mrs. Essie Epps, aged 28. East Carondelet. Robert Bine, aged 36. Jacksonville; Nellie Logan, 26. Mexico, Mo.

J. Clyde Reader of Brighton place and Mrs.
M. S. Free of Howe avenue were married yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride.

—A Terminal engine ran into several landed cars on a Belt line switch. Several hundred dollars damage was done.

—The East St. Louis City Council passed an ordinance for the paving of the Rock road from Tenth street to the Belt Railway. See cost will be \$66,000.

### BELLEVILLE.

Real Estate Transfers.

Real estate transfers filed for record with County Recorder Charles Haefele at Belleville yesterday were:

Wendelin Husebla to allow at New York Wendelin Huschle to city of East St. Louis, strip of land 40 feet wide off lot a subdivision A. Fleming to H. B. Fleming, lot 17, block 3. block 3. Sargent's addition, Lebanon; warranty deed, 1800.

J. H. Tissier to Frances Tissier, lot 6 and part 7. block 28. Town of Illinois; warranty deed, 81. Given Campbell and wife et al. to Sarah G. Denham, lot 68 and part 9. Rose Hill addition, East St. Louis; warranty deed, 81. James Mitchell and wife to R. N. Spurr, part lot 12. block 6. Dexter Second addition, East St. Louis; warranty deed, \$400.

Given Campbell and wife et al. to A. W. Johns, lot 55, Rose Hill addition, East St. Louis; warranty deed, \$310.

A. W. Johns and wife to J. C. Fleming, lot 13. block 1. Town of St. Clair, East St. Louis; warranty deed, \$300.

F. J. Steger and wife to Hovey Altman, lot 6, block 61. Denverside; warranty deed, \$200.

DR.DINSBEER THE SPECIALIST. 814 PINE STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Private matters skillfully treated and medicines furnished to patients at my office. No hindrance from business. No exposure, but a speedy and permanent cure in a few days. Patients out of the city treated by mail or express on receipt of \$5 to pay for medicine. Call or write and describe symptoms. Hours, \$ to \$; Sundays, \$ to 12.



Wm. and Mary Parrel. by Sheriff, to Illinois State Trust Company, lots 21 and 24, block 42. Guy Comba's subdivision, East St. Louis; Sheriff's deed, 2319-99.

P. W. Abt and wife to F. P. Brigham, lots 24 to 24, block 102, Denverside; warranty deed, 3509.

Marg. Imhoff et al. by master to C. R. Finley, lots 1 and 2, block 4, Lincoin place amer, East St. Louis; master's deed, 21,481-33.

T. L. Fekete, trustee, and wife to Lawrence T. L. Festie.
Reuther, lot 22. Fekete place, East St. Louis, sarranty deed, \$50.
Ignatz Schoeller and wife to W. Panner, Irn., lots 17 and 18. And Elsenmayer's First addition, Mascoutah; warranty deed, \$500.

Belleville News Notes

The Reverend J. C. Ambacher of Wellston,
Mo., will be installed next Sunday as pastor of
the Mascoutab Lutheran Church.

—A building permit was issued Tuesday to Fred
Ragelke for a frame building in East First
street, between Oak and Gien avenue, to cost

—The case of the City vs. Justice Boneau for conducting a real estate business without a license, which was tried in Justice Guentz's office Friday, was dismissed by the Justice.
—Orlando Sykes, indicted on a charge of burglary and larceny, was found guilty by the jury.
—The case against Julius Miller, indicted on a charge of burglary and larceny, was tried yesterday. A sealed verdict was returned by the jury last night.
—The Reversed William Schenk departed for

# Why He Is Successful.



eases selected as

Twenty-Six Years Ago, Without Capital or Reputation, Dr. Cook Commenced the Practice of His Profession.

To-Day He Has Abundant Capital and a National Reputation. It Is an Old Saying That "Nothing Succeeds Like Success."

My methods of treatment are distinctly my own and original. In Took preparing myself for the degree of doctor I was struck with the idea that if my examinations for the degree could have been limited to two or three studies instead of ten or fifteen, as all schools require, how much easier it would have been for me to thoroughly master them. This thought I at once applied in my practice after

leaving school, and have steadfastly refused to treat or divide my time upon anything except the class of dis-My Specialties!

In the voluminous list of human ills there are none which demand more prompt and careful treatment than the class to which I have devoted the best part of my life. I realized how utterly impossible to cover the entire field of medicine and surgery and be thorough in any single branch. I therefore selected for my spe-

> VARICOCELE, HYDROCELE, SEXUAL WEAKNESS AND REFLEX DISORDERS, STRICTURE, GONORRHOEA AND

The most learned professors of foreign countries and the best teachers and hospitals of Amereca, regardless of expense, have been sought, while no amount of labor or careful research has been spared in fully equipping myself for the successful performance of my professional duty to every patient reposing trust in me, until to day I doubt if there is a single county in the United States that does not contain some one who can testify to the superior merits of my treatment. I cure VARICOCELE OR HYDROCELE in one week permanently. NERVOUS AND SEXUAL DEBILITY in the shortest possible time, according to complications or the severity of the case. ACUTE GONORRHOEA IN 48 HOURS, and the worst forms of BLOOD POISON IN 20 TO 40 DAYS. I make no charge for private consultation and give each patient a legal contract in writing to hold for my promise. Is it not worth your while to investigate a cure that has made life anew to multitudes of men? If you cannot call at my office, write me your symptoms fully. My home treatment by correspondence is always successful. Address

W.A.COOK, M.D Cook Medical 610 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.